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TUESDAY OCTOBER 15.

Shamrock lived up to her II.

"There's many a slip twixt the Cup and the Lipson."

It is not so much a question of who shall lead in the Democratic campaign of 1904 as who shall follow.

Governor Dole would not be removed without a hearing and would promptly dispose of his accusers.

From the way estates are being eaten up by fees in this Territory it would appear that the new outfit of political judges and carpet-bag attorneys are not in Hawaii for their health.

President Roosevelt's declaration that the weight of public displeasure should fall even more heavily on the scoundrel who succeeds than on the scoundrel who fails should be the Hawaiian war cry in the fight for a pure judiciary.

The Washington Star, whose editor has been in Hawaii, has the knack of telling plain truths about the Dole administration which is especially useful at this time. The propaganda of falsehood is busy but such papers as the Star have the ability, information and power to checkmate it at every turn.

Americans would not have deeply regretted the success of Sir Thomas Lipton in his latest cup venture. For over half a century we have kept the international yachting trophy and victory, in its defense, is getting monotonous. Besides races on the other side would present a pleasing variety.

The acting Vice-President is Senator Frye of Maine. He does not, however, stand in the line of promotion in the event of a Presidential vacancy, the Secretary of State being the first eligible pro-tem incumbent until Congress can meet and elect. Senator Frye will, however, preside by right of his position, over the deliberations of the upper House.

The markets show no loss of tone owing to the sudden change of administration. Evidently the nation accepts President Roosevelt as a man who has the same public views as McKinley and regards his promise to carry out the late President's policies as sincere. Confidence stands where it did before the assassination. It was different in 1865 and 1881, but that is owing to the difference in men.

Seth Low is one of the cleanest and ablest men in New York politics and he, if any one, can defeat the Tammany ticket. A native of Brooklyn, and a member of an influential family there, he came into prominence with Theodore Roosevelt, Alfred C. Chapin and other young reformers of the time. If we remember aught he served one or two terms as Mayor of Brooklyn. For several years past he has been president of Columbia College.

Delegate Wilcox's Home Rule party calls itself at Washington the Home Rule "Republican" party. It needs to be remembered there, however, that Wilcox, when he induced his following to insert the name "Republican," said plainly that the party would have nothing to do with Republicans here but would use the term at Washington to get Wilcox support for his bills from a Republican House. Just now the full title is being used to put the Aguinaldo in the running for Governor. Its success in any effort at the national capital will be in proportion to the number of officials there who buy gold bricks.

A LIE WELL STUCK TO.

This is the sort of misrepresentation that is appearing in the Eastern press. The Philadelphia Record says in the course of a long editorial:

The Judge would have been derelict in his duty if he had failed to denounce the den of Iwilei to the grand jury—a proceeding which evoked the wrath of the time-servers of the Hawaiian Bar Association. The worst feature of the case is that the slave pen of Iwilei is regarded as one of the unique attractions of Honolulu. It is visited by all elements of society, strangers and tourists are taken there by respectable residents, and gaze with morbid interest on the brazen display of enslaved vice. The polluting influence of the institution, therefore, is not confined to Hawaii and the Hawaiians, but is spread, through the increasing number of American visitors to the Territory, to all parts of our country. What is the vicious example of expiring Mormonism or of the institutions of domestic slavery in the Sulu archipelago by comparison with the nameless crime of Iwilei? That anywhere under the jurisdiction of the United States and under the protection of our flag, there should exist a form of human bondage so intolerable and degrading, almost passes belief. This foul disgrace should be erased if the whole Territorial government of Hawaii should have to be wiped out with it.

There is no such institution in Hawaii today. What once existed in the suburbs of this city stood for an attempt to keep vice out of the streets of Honolulu and segregate it at a distance, but the coincident action of the Governor and High Sheriff of Hawaii and of the United States Court (Judge Este) abolished the Iwilei stockade. The Philadelphia Record has been deceived by prevalent falsehoods.

TOPWHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

It is plain from their comments on the political situation in Hawaii that the New York Tribune, Springfield Republican and Literary Digest, together with other journals of their class, have been misled as to the facts. The purpose of this article is to set them right.

There are in Hawaii three political parties, the Independent Home Rule party composed of many of the adherents of the late Queen, and which elected Robert Wilcox, a half-white agitator, to Congress; the Republican party, comprising many natives and a majority of the whites; and the Democratic party which has a small and not active following. The Republican party has two factions; one which comprises the men who overturned the monarchy and made the long fight for annexation and of which Governor Dole is the natural leader; and one led by political manipulators, some of whom came here as carpet-baggers and such former Royalists as believe that, if they control the machinery of the Republican party, they can satisfy their grudges against the Dole annexationists and incidentally hold the offices.

When the first Republican primaries under Territorial organization were held, the carpet-baggers promised the Royalist natives a chance, in return for their votes at these primaries, to crush the influence and terminate the official career of Governor Dole. The Royalists hooked to the polls and voted for the carpet-bag ticket, which was mainly elected. A Territorial convention followed in which A. S. Humphreys, the chief carpet-bagger, by telling a falsehood about what he had heard during his confidential relations with his late law-partner, Lorin Andrews, a leader of the Dole party, secured the defeat of a set of primary regulations which stipulated that none but Republicans should vote at Republican primaries. At the nominating primaries which followed, the Home Rule Party adherents of Robert Wilcox hooked in and named the majority of the Republican delegates, putting the party organization into anti-Dole hands. In one precinct three times the number of votes were cast for these delegates that were received in the same precinct, a short time later, by the Republican nominee for Congress.

At once began the effort of the anti-Dole Republicans to create, in the mind of President McKinley, distrust of Governor Dole in the hope that it would secure his removal. A paper was started and two others are supposed to have been subsidized with that object in view. The plea was that the Territorial administration was "un-American." Every native monarchist who wanted to get even with Governor Dole and who hated Americanism; men who had declared their sympathy with Spain in the late war and whose leader, Robert Wilcox, had offered his sword to Aguinaldo; men who could not read or write the English language, joined in the hue and cry about the "un-Americanism" of the men who had risked their lives and property to bring Hawaii into the American Union. Naturally every effort was made to give the charge a semblance of the truth. Any local custom as natural a growth as the peculiar and differing customs of Massachusetts, California and Louisiana, was denounced as "un-American." What was conceded in the way of local customs to every other part of the Union was denied to this part and made to reflect upon its patriotism. The main plea rested upon the "un-American" custom here which had been observed for forty years, of narrowing the social evil to the smallest possible habitat and keeping it, as far as possible, through the oversight of the Board of Health, from spreading disease among the natives. Formerly the evil was confined to a single street or part of a street, but at the request of Christian people it was removed to a stockade in the suburbs. Otherwise it would have spread temptation and disease all over Honolulu. Within a year the people of Honolulu took up the question of segregation from a purely moral standpoint, and a marked division of opinion came about. As soon as it appeared that the Edmunds law made it impossible for the Territory to exercise any control of vice, the stockade was closed, the Governor of the Territory directing that this course be taken and the Territorial Sheriff acting in the premises. Since then the social evil, which is ineradicable among native and Asiatic populations, has secured free commons here.

Yet the enemies of the Dole Government declare in Washington that the stockade is still open and is "operated" by Governor Dole.

The chief mover in this campaign against Governor Dole and the annexation party is Abram S. Humphreys, a judge of the Territorial Circuit Court, who aspires to be the political boss of Hawaii and is an adroit and unscrupulous political manipulator. Mr. Humphreys, the son of a professional Southern carpet-bagger, was driven out of Mississippi for libels, and was driven out of certain Arizona towns for crimes for which he escaped imprisonment only by a lucky chance. He was in shooting scrapes in Arizona and he has twice been in street affairs here for one of which he was arrested and fined \$100. The evidence of all these facts in the form of affidavits is now in Honolulu and in due time will be given to the public. What purports to have been Humphreys' "exoneration" by the Attorney General from serious charges brought by the Hawaiian Bar Association by a vote of thirty-seven to seven—the minority seven being his business partners or members of firms to which he had, as judge, granted extraordinary fees—was due to the facts (1) that he replied to the charges by telling deliberate untruths which the insular position of Hawaii did not permit the Bar Association to hear of until it was too late to reply, and (2) because the single representative of the Bar Association at the capital, a former law-partner of Judge Humphreys, made no brief of the evidence entrusted to him and let the case go practically by default.

Around such a leader has gathered nearly every man who fought to the last ditch the proposition to annex Hawaii to the United States; every man not too reputable to associate with Humphreys who looks back upon the monarchy with regretful eyes; every man who is hungry and thirsty for preferment. They stop at no slander and pause at no libel in their effort to crush the party that made it possible for them to live here under the American flag. This party is Republican for principle's sake. It believes in the party of Lincoln and Garfield and McKinley and is conducting the public business entrusted to its care with honesty, dignity and decorum. If it has temporarily opposed city and county government as is charged, it is because such governments would fall into the hands of enfranchised aborigines led by carpet-baggers; into the control of men like those who made the first Hawaiian Legislature a stench in the nostrils of the public, spending time which ought to have been used in providing revenue for the Territory in protecting female dogs from taxation and in dickerings for spoils. The Dole government stands like a wall of granite between the rogue and the ignorant and the power he wishes to misuse—and for this it is denounced as "un-American." President Roosevelt has passed his whole public life in the political company of men like these and he can have no sympathy with men like their opponents, once he comes to know them. What is needed to show him the truth is the investigating commission which it is said he will appoint. We have already received two in turn, the Morgan Commission and the Cullom Commission and both have reported in favor of the administration of Sanford B. Dole. The friends of the annexation leader will welcome yet another if it comes, knowing that the whole course of Mr. Dole and his fellow Republicans will stand every test that may be applied to it.

"THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF BLACK CATS."

The business men of Tampa, Florida, have established this order for the purpose of dealing with strikes. The city has about 25,000 inhabitants, and its chief and most profitable industry is the manufacture of cigars from Cuban tobacco. Nearly all of the cigar makers are Cubans, and their wages are unusually large. There were at one time two labor unions among them, but there is now only one which is called the "Resistencia," composed of about ninety per cent of Cubans and ten per cent of Spaniards and Americans. It seeks to control the manufacture of all hand-made Havana cigars, and to dictate to the manufacturers the terms on which cigars should be made and sold. The payrolls of the twenty factories have been from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per week. In consequence of troublesome strikes, some of the manufacturers began to erect factories in other parts of the State where labor unions did not exist. This movement threatened the prosperity of Tampa. The business men finally resolved to prevent this diversion of money to other places. Not only the manufacturers, but the American merchants, laborers, and employees of all kinds, making up ninety-five per cent of the American residents, then organized the "Independent Order of Black Cats." It resembled in its working the noted Vigilance Committee of San Francisco. Thirteen of the most violent of the Cuban agitators were seized at night and placed in the hold of a schooner. The "Resistencia" at once undertook to find them and sought the aid of the courts. But no lawyer would take the case for them. On August 5th last, these men were "marooned" by landing them on a desert island near British Honduras. They were told that if they were ever caught in Tampa they would be lynched at once. Many of the residents of Tampa were in favor of hanging rather than of "marooning." After remaining on the island several days the thirteen men escaped and are again

in Florida but they do not dare to approach Tampa. Even if any of the "Black Cats" were charged with the crime of abducting these men, no jury of the county would convict them. Nor could they be identified.

The peculiar feature of these arbitrary proceedings is that the entire business community determined to put down the strike, in the interest of the place. They resolved that their remarkable prosperity should not be scattered away without a desperate effort to preserve it. It was said that the Cuban agitators acted in a most despicable way, and that the workmen were in fact opposed to the strikes. It is clear, however, that the large Cuban population was not a match for the small American community or it would have risen up in defense of its leaders.

This case illustrates the different phases of the evolution of labor. Here was a conflict mainly on racial lines. No body of American workmen would have permitted its leaders to be "marooned." On similar racial lines the American element arose in New Orleans, a few years ago, and broke up the rule of the Italian societies in political matters. There is not reason or logic in such way but the Anglo-Saxon usually acts on the rough wisdom of the hour.

EXAMPLES FOR YOUNG MEN.

The young man in politics can do no better, if he wants to win solid success in public affairs, than to study the lives and policies of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. Both began with high ideals and clung to them in storm and sunshine. Neither ever soiled his hands in dirty politics. Each one rested his hope of preferment on some form of eminent public service unselfishly performed and courageously executed. The two became leaders of the Republican party and Presidents of the United States. It is impossible to think of McKinley or Roosevelt as tricky politicians or as machine men intent upon spoils, as primary "workers" or as leaders of the

"push." They were always above that sort of thing. Roosevelt has been peculiarly conspicuous and serviceable to good government for over twenty years and has never, for a day, been associated with machine methods. His independence was ever his strong point. He never hesitated to attack a wrong within his party and he never conspired with one whatever the temporary gain might have been to him. Yet his career, barring an occasional "defeat with honor" has been steadily upward until it touched the highest levels of public life. As Member of Assembly in New York where he was eminent as a reformer of his party methods; as the nominee for Mayor of the New York Republicans, whom he led into a clean as well as vigorous campaign; as chairman of the Civil Service Commission whereby he helped shear the spoils system of its more abhorrent features; as Police Commissioner of New York where he secured practical results for the Parkhurst crusade against crime and vice; as Assistant Secretary of the Navy where he did tremendous work in getting the fighting ships ready for war with Spain; as the organizer and, with Col. Wood, the leader of the Rough Riders, he showed how to make volunteers the equal in discipline and dash of regulars; as Governor of New York where he created a business man's administration; as McKinley's running mate, giving strength to the ticket; and as President of the United States starting out as the executor of McKinley's policy—in all these positions Theodore Roosevelt has shown what staunch independence of character can do for a man in American public life. It is an inspiring example to young men who are taking up the fight for good government wherever in the Union bad government is threatened—taking it up as Roosevelt always did without thought of self but with a clear intent to uphold and purify the public service. Discouragements are many and obstacles not a few in such a fight and the man who goes into it seeking fame will merely get notoriety and fail; but he who bends every energy for the cause cannot fail, if he is deserving in other respects, of public reward.

ABANDONING THE CARPET-BAGGER.

President Roosevelt, in the matter of reconstituting the Republican party in the South, is doing what Grant should have done—making the party acceptable to the best elements in that as in other sections of the common country. The original policy was to sustain a horde of northern carpet-baggers in the South, who should lead the negroes and exploit the country, the whole outfit being protected at the polls by Federal bayonets. The result was to so alienate white men, the natural rulers of any and every Anglo-Saxon commonwealth, that they ranged themselves solidly against the Republican party and succeeded in defeating it twice in a Presidential contest. Of course in time the bayonets had to be removed, and then both the carpet-baggers and the darkeys disappeared from State and Congressional politics. Since then as President Roosevelt has discovered, the Republican party of the South has been merely a collection of job-chasers, white and black, intent upon the Federal patronage. They cannot win elections; they cannot build up an effective party organization; they are simply appetites and grabs. So long as they are supported by a Republican President the South will go Democratic.

It is now declared that President Roosevelt will turn his back on the spoolmen who use the Republican name to general party disadvantage and give the progressive men of the South a chance to get into touch with the administration. Clark Howell, Senators Morgan and McLaughlin and others of that class will have the way opened. If they can be convinced that Republicanism no longer means the rule of the negro and the carpet-bagger, they will, perhaps, see their way clear to work for the economic protection and the new foreign markets for cotton which the South demands through the political agencies which have protection and expansion as their objects. That would be a consummation well worth the while.

But let President Roosevelt not forget that there is another place in the Union where the carpet-bagger, using an aboriginal citizenship which hates the men who paved the way for annexation, is doing his best to ruin the good name of the Republican party. That place is Hawaii. Let him beware lest conditions here finally call for interference like that now demanded by the South. The danger is imminent, the more so because the most corrupt carpet-bagger of them all has lately, by means of falsehoods which, by some strange mischance were left unchallenged at Washington, been "exonerated" by a deceived administration.

Much of the political trouble in Hawaii is caused by the fact that Congress gave us an un-American voting franchise. This is the only part of the Union where the sole knowledge of a foreign tongue is among the qualifications of suffrage. By that token a vote, ignorant even of the speech of Americans and blind to the political or other literature of the country in which it is cast, becomes the arbiter, at the polls, of Territorial destinies. It is the vote especially relied upon by demagogues and carpet-baggers, to annoy and harass the Territorial Republican administration. If Congress ever expects to cement good government here and Americanize the native race, it must have but one language qualification for voters and that one which will imply their ability to understand the constitution and laws when they hear them spoken or see them in print. As things were left by Congress the ancient views and prejudices of the aborigine have simply secured the right to apply themselves to American politics. The result is before us in the record made by the first Hawaiian Legislature.

Rev. E. S. Muckley and family arrived by the steamer Sierra last Wednesday. Mr. Muckley succeeds Mr. Corn in the pastorate of the Christian Church, and preaches his first sermons tomorrow at the regular service hours.

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